

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE TASMANIAN FLORA AND SOME NOTES ON NOMENCLATURE

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A new wattle, now named *Acacia pataczekii*, was first discovered in January 1970 by Mr. W. Pataczek of the Tasmanian Forestry Commission at Tower Hill near Mathinna in the north-east of Tasmania at an altitude of about 1,400 feet. The wattles were growing as an understorey in mixed forest of *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *E. ovata*, and *E. delegatensis* on soils derived from rock of the Mathinna series.

This new species is a tall shrub or small tree growing to about 6 m in height. The adult leaves are represented by elliptical phyllodes, up to 5.5 cm in length by 1.6 cm in breadth, more or less glaucous and similar in shape to those of *A. myrtifolia*. The small spherical flower-heads, made up of about 15 sessile florets, are produced in long, erect, fairly open axillary racemes towards the tips of the branches. The pod is purplish-brown, oblong, up to 4.5 cm long by 1 cm broad. The maturing ovary is, after anthesis, frequently infested by the larvae of small, as yet unidentified, insects and in the years since the plant was first noticed only a small percentage of pods has reached maturity.

A second colony of the species was found in June 1972 in the State forest on Roses' Tier, growing under *Eucalyptus delegatensis* and *E. dalrympleana* on soil derived from granite.

This *Acacia* is attractive in appearance, especially when flowering, and is of suitable size for planting in the home garden.

Acacia pataczekii D. I. Morris, sp. nov.

Frutex altus vel arbor parva, 5 - 6 m alta, glabra. Rami juniores angulati,

Records of the Queen Victoria Museum No.50.

basibus phyllodiorum decurrentibus, stipulis minutis. Phyllodia 2.5 - 5.5 cm longa, 0.8 - 1.6 cm lata, inaequalia-elliptica, plus minusque falcata, coriacea, aliquantum glauca, apice apiculato vel mucronato, costa prominenti ad marginem superiorem proximior, venis lateralibus vix manifestis, marginibus vix incrassatis, semi-pellucidis, margine superiore glandem prominentem 2 - 4 mm ex base ferenti. Flores sessiles, c. 15 in capitulis globosis aggregati. Capitula in racemis axillaribus phyllodiis longiores disposita, axe angulato. Pedunculi 3 - 4 mm longi, bracteis minutis triangularibus subtenti basibus pedunculorum decurrentibus. Bracteolae furregineae, peltatae, petiolis c. 7 mm longis, laminis gibbosis rhombiformis, marginibus ciliatis. Calyx turbinatus, sepalis per 3/4 longitudinem eorum junctis, lobis obtusis, ciliatis. Corolla calyce c. duplo longior; petala 5, discreta, c. 1.5 mm longa, oblanceolata, apice incrassato, cucullato. Stamina plurima, filamentis c. 2.5 mm longis, antheris 2-ocularibus. Stylus c. 2.5 mm longus; stigma vix dilatatum; ovarium tomentosum. Legumen oblongum, 2.5 - 4.5 cm longum, 0.7 - 1.0 cm latum, hepaticum, valvis plus minusque complanatis vel inter semina indentis, marginibus planis vel inter semina vix constrictis. Semina primo c. 6 in quoque legumine sed pauciora maturescentia, ovoidea, complanata, c. 4 mm longa, fusca, lateribus eorum notam U-formatam pallidam ferentibus.

Holotypus: Tower Hill, Tasmania, leg. Wolfgang Pataczek, 17. x. 1972 (Herb. Univ. Tasmania, *Isotypus* in Herb. Kew et Queen Victoria Museum Launceston).

This species is named in honour of Mr. Wolfgang Pataczek, an officer of the Tasmanian Forestry Commission, who first recognised the plant as a distinct species.

Over a period of several years specimens of an apparently unnamed *Leptospermum* have been collected from the banks of the Gordon, McIntosh, Little Henty, Huon and Little Denison rivers. Consultation with herbaria in Melbourne and Sydney has shown that this plant is apparently endemic in Tasmania. Because all the material so far collected has been taken from shrubs growing between the river's edge and the rain forest it has been decided to name the species *Leptospermum riparium*.

It is a straggling shrub, up to 4 m in height, the main stems with flaking bark and the young branches reddish-purple. The leaves are spreading, mainly oblanceolate-elliptical, up to 25 mm long, 4 mm broad. Young leaves are hairy on the margins and veins, becoming glabrous at maturity. The flowers, about 20 mm in diameter, are borne singly at the tips of short axillary branches. The receptacle is turbinate and pubescent, the sepals are 5 - 6 mm long, narrow triangular, red and glandular-dotted. Petals are white, about 10 mm long, 7 mm broad. The mature capsule is woody, persistent, 5 - 8 mm in diameter with the top convex and opening by 5 valves, the wall is at first pubescent, later decorticating. The erect sepals persist on the capsule at least throughout the first season and often longer.

Leptospermum riparium D. I. Morris, sp. nov.

Frutex effusus 3 - 4 m altus, rami juniores sanguinei, pubescentes, vetustiores decorticantes. Folia effusa, 1.0 - 2.5 cm longa, 0.2 - 0.4 (-0.6) cm lata, oblonga-elliptica vel oblanceolata-elliptica, sessilia vel in petiolum brevem contracta, apice acuto vel acuminato, venis 3 - 5; folia juniora marginibus cilia longa adpressa ferentibus, costa et venae laterales in superficiebus ambabus folii piliferae; folia vetustiora glabrescentia. Flores c. 2.0 cm. diametro, solitarii, ad apicem ramulorum axillarium. Bractee floribus c. 12, caducae, scariosae, nitidae, stramineae, exteriores parce

pubescentes, interiores solum ad apicem pubescentes, marginibus ciliatis. Receptaculum turbinatum, pubescens; sepala 5 - 6 mm longa, angusta triangularia, pubescentia, sanguinea, glandibus punctata, marginibus ciliatis, involutis. Petalae c. 10 mm longae, 7 mm latae. Ovarium 5-loculare. Capsula 5-8 mm diametro, apex tholiformis, primo pubescens tandem stratum exterius secedens, capsula matura lignosa, squamata, sepalis erectis, persistentibus certe per primam aetatem et saepe longius.

Holotypus: west side of bridge over Huon River, Tahune Forest Park, Tasmania, leg. D. I. Morris, 7. i. 1974 (Herb. Univ. Tasmania, *Isotypus* in Herb. Kew et Queen Victoria Museum Launceston).

Pittosporum undulatum Vent., Descr. Plant. Nouv. Jard. Cels. 76 (1802)
subsp. *emmettii* W. M. Curtis, subsp. nov.

Arbor parva ab ssp. *undulato* distincta habitu erecto et capiti parvo; folia parviora (c. 4 - 9 cm longa, 1.5 - 3.0 cm lata) et teniora, plana vel laminis prope apicem aliquandam parum tortis sed marginibus vix undulatis; flores parum grandiores et in pedicellis recurvis longioribus (1.0 - 2.5 cm longis); petala cerina, exteriora in alabastro puniceis suffusa, erubescencia ubi decolorescentia.

Holotypus: Orford, Tasmania, leg. F. Hood, 27. ix. 1973 (Herb. Univ. Tasmania, *Isotypus* in Herb. Kew et Queen Victoria Museum Launceston).

Small trees of this subspecies of *Pittosporum undulatum* were first found by S. B. Emmett at Mount Ramsay, c. 12 miles S.S.W. of Waratah, Tasmania in the spring of 1874. A herbarium specimen of this date (in the National Herbarium, Melbourne) was labelled by F. Mueller "*Pittosporum undulatum* var. *emmettii*", but this combination was not published. In now according the taxon subspecific rank I am retaining the epithet suggested by Mueller in honour of the discoverer of this plant.

No further records of the tree were obtained for almost a hundred years until, in 1973, flowering material was discovered in two widely separated areas. Mr. F. Hood at Orford had, about 30 years previously, removed several small plants from The Thumbs (Orford) to his garden where they flowered for the first time. Mr. E. B. Clayton found trees near the Forth River, on the bank of the Mersey river near Railton, and on Kelcey's Tier near Spreyton, and he was able to collect both flowers and fruits.

A small tree distinguished from ssp. *undulatum* by its erect habit with small crown; leaves smaller (c. 4 - 9 cm long, 1.5 - 3.0 cm broad), of thinner texture, flat or the blade sometimes slightly twisted near the apex but the margins scarcely undulate; flowers slightly larger and on longer recurved pedicels (1.0 - 2.5 cm long), petals creamy-yellow with outer surfaces flushed with crimson in the bud stage, tending to become pink when fading.

Helichrysum backhousii F. Muell. ex Benth., Fl. Austral. 3: 632 (1867)
var. *kingii* W. M. Curtis, var. nov.

Frutex incanus effusus ramosissimus, c. 1 m altus, a varietate typica differt: indumento conspicuo, foliis parvioribus angustioribusque et odore aromatico. Ramuli tomentosi. Folia oblanceolata vel angusta-obovata, c. 4 - 7 mm longa, 1.5 - 3.0 mm lata; folia juniora superficie inferiore ferente indumentum densum pilorum tenuium implexorum et pilorum breviorum glanduliferorum intermixtorum; superficie superiore molliter tomentoso pilis simplicibus glanduliferis; folia vetustiora superficie glabrescenti. Capitula varietate typica angustiora et

phyllariis interioribus paucioribus; apices phyllariorum breves, straminei vel papyracei, effusi.

Holotypus: Mount Barrow, Tasmania, alt. c. 4,300 feet, leg. H. J. King, 6. ii. 1970 (Herb. Univ. Tasmania, *Isotypus* in Queen Victoria Museum Launceston).

This taxon is named in honour of Herbert John King of Launceston whose pioneer work in recording and photographing Tasmanian endemic plants has greatly extended our knowledge of their variation and distribution.

A hoary, spreading, much-branched shrub c. 1 m high, differing from the type variety in its conspicuous indumentum, smaller and narrower leaves and aromatic smell. Branchlets tomentose. Leaves oblanceolate to narrow-obovate, c. 4 - 7 mm long, 1.5 - 3.0 mm broad; young leaves with lower surface densely covered with fine tangled hairs longer than the intermixed glandular hairs; older leaves with upper surface glabrescent. Capitula narrower than those of the type variety and with fewer inner phyllaries, these with short buff or papery-white spreading tips.

Helichrysum backhousii F. Muell. ex Benth., Fl. Austral. 3: 632 (1867)
var. *oreophilum* W. M. Curtis, var. nov.

Frutex a varietate typica differt: foliis angustioribus perviridis et capitulis angustioribus. Ramuli tomentosi. Folia oblanceolata, c. 4 - 12 mm longa, 1.5 - 2.5 mm lata: superficies olivacea, plus minusque pubescens glutinosusque, pilis glanduliferis plerumque in siccitate valde atrans; superficies inferior tomentosa, flavida, pilis adpressis, costa prominenti. Capitula varietate typica angustiora et phyllariis interioribus paucioribus, apices phyllariorum breves, papyracei, plus minusque erecti.

Holotypus: Mount Wellington, Tasmania, alt. c. 3,500 feet, leg. W. M. Curtis, 19. i. 1945 (Herb. Univ. Tasmania, *Isotypus* in Queen Victoria Museum Launceston).

A shrub differing from the type variety in its narrower, darker-coloured leaves and narrower capitula. Branchlets tomentose. Leaves oblanceolate, c. 4 - 12 mm long, 1.5 - 2.5 mm broad, upper surface brownish-green, ± pubescent with glandular hairs and glutinous, usually becoming very dark on drying; lower surface tomentose with hairs appressed, pale yellow, midrib distinct. Capitula narrower than those of the type variety and with fewer inner phyllaries, these with short, papery-white : erect tips.

Geum talbotianum W. M. Curtis, nom. nov.

Geum renifolium F. Muell. in Hook. Kew Journ. 9: 300 (1857) nom. illegit.

A new name is needed for this Tasmanian endemic because Mueller's name is a later homonym of a North American plant, *Geum renifolium* Rafinesque, Autikon Botanikon: 172 (1840).

It is appropriate that the species should be named in honour of the Lord Talbot de Malahide C.M.G., F.L.S. (7th Baron) whose enthusiasm in the collection and cultivation of Tasmanian plants led him to sponsor the production and publication of "The Endemic Flora of Tasmania" (Ariel Press, London).